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The North Carolinian.

PALEMON JOHN, Editor and Proprietor. Devoted to the Interests of the City, the County and the District. TERMS: $2.00 a Year, in Advance

VOLUME VIII. ELIZABETH CITY, N. C., WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 30, 1876. NUMBER 11.

The North Carolinian POWER JOB PRINTING Establishment

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JAMES L. BALL, Attorney and Counselor at Law. Office, east side Road Street, three doors from Main.

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Mayor—D. B. Bradford,
Commissioners—Jabez Pritchett, W. F. Martin, A. H. Whitcomb, C. B. Brothers, John Wood.
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MASONIC.

EUREKA LODGE meets on every Monday night.

PASQUOTANK COUNTY.

Sheriff—John T. Price.
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Register of Deeds—Thomas P. Wilcox.
Surveyor—Kader Perry.
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Attorney—W. F. Pool.
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Tenth Monday after the first Monday in March and October. County seat, Elizabeth City.

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FIRST JUDICIAL DISTRICT.

Is composed of the Counties of Pasquotank, Currituck, Camden, Perquimans, Chowan, Gates, Tyrrell, Hyde, Dare.
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Elizabeth City, N. C.

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He invites a call from every one.

An Afterthought.

We felt the grass flow round our feet
In currents cool and palpitant;
The cherry blooms above hung sweet,
Through rifts in which, with horn aslant,
And clear as ice, we saw the moon
Swim in the sun's bright wake at noon.

She was so young she knew not love,
But blushed for joy, as flowers do
When winds blow warm. It was enough
To heat a man's heart through and through
To see her eyes and feel them lure
His own to plunge in deeps so pure.

I could not frame a phrase whereof
The import might in tender way
Make her heart's fountain gently move;
Somehow my words were all astray;
Save those to name the simplest thought
The cunning of my tongue was naught.

Oh, blundering clod! Oh, timid sot!
To let life's crowning crisis pass—
To be a king and know it not!
The sharded insect in the grass
Had better nerve and clearer brain!
But who can call time back again?

The Defense of Philadelphia.

I wonder, says James Parton, in the *Ledger*, if the people of Philadelphia, in these centennial times, recall the stirring scenes which took place on their river Delaware a hundred years ago, when Dr. Franklin, civilian as he was, was superintending the river defenses of the city. The old man was then in his seventieth year, but the youngest soldier in Philadelphia was not more zealous and alert than he in the active service of the country.

Nor was this the first time that he had taken the lead in fortifying Philadelphia. Twenty-eight years before, when England was at war with France, and the Quakers of Pennsylvania were disinclined to take any measures toward the defense of the province, it was the printer Franklin who roused the people to a sense of their danger; reminding them that a single privateer, armed with ten guns, could anchor opposite the city, and levy a contribution upon the inhabitants.

Five miles below Philadelphia near the junction of the Delaware and Schuylkill, two islands obstruct the channel and render the navigation, for a mile or two, slow and difficult. Red Bank is the name of the opposite New Jersey shore. Franklin, who was a real water dog, the best swimmer in the province, and always fond of river excursions, knew well the spot, and fixed upon it for his defensive works. Cannons were bought; earthworks were thrown up; and, in short, the front door of Philadelphia was closed against an approaching robber. During one of his visits to Boston a few years before, he had been invited to the castle in Boston harbor to witness the exercise of a club of artillerymen (merchants and mechanics of the town) who used to go once a week to the castle for a day's practice with the great guns. He afterward learned that the best engineers and artillerymen at the taking of Louisburg, in Cape Breton, were no other than these same Boston shopkeepers and tradesmen.

Such a club he now formed in Philadelphia, and they went down the river every week to Red Bank and Mud island, where they learned to handle the great guns, Franklin himself taking his turn with the rest. During that war Philadelphia was not molested, the mere existence of the works at Red Bank sufficing to deter the enemy's vessels from ascending the river.

But now the very mistress of the seas was in arms against the thirteen colonies, extending along a coast two thousand miles in extent, with scarcely a cannon available against an approaching enemy. It was on the fifth of May, 1775, that Franklin landed in Philadelphia, after an absence of ten years in England, chiefly spent in averting civil war. The news that greeted him was that hostilities had begun. The battle of Lexington was fought while he was crossing the sea. He felt that war was then unavoidable, and he threw all the energies of his mind into the great work of organizing measures for defense.

His Red Bank experiences of 1748 were ever fresh in his memory; and being now a member of the committee of safety, with the province of Pennsylvania almost unanimous for defense behind him, he determined to make thorough work of closing the river. Besides beginning Fort Mifflin upon Mud island, and strong works at Red Bank on the Jersey shore, both commanding the channel, he caused three rows of what were called *vaisseaux de frise* to be sunk in the channel. These were large frames of timber filled with stones and sunk to the bottom of the river, to which large beams barbed with iron were fastened, which were designed to extend above the surface. Precisely how they were arranged I have never been able to discover, for all these operations were, of course, carried on in secrecy. The private letters of the time abound in allusions to Dr. Franklin's *chevaux de frise*, as they were also called, but no one appears to have taken the trouble to give an exact account of them.

In addition to these means of defense, Franklin caused the construction of a fleet of "galleys," which were vessels of considerable size, propelled by oars, and designed to carry cannon, and to be filled with armed men. There were men (and General Washington appears to have been one of them) who had little faith in the Franklin galleys; but almost every one seems to have attached much importance to the *vaisseaux de frise*. In a letter to General Washington, Josiah Quincy says, after describing a visit to the galleys:

"I have as much confidence in them as you have."

Which is, I suppose, equivalent to saying that neither of them had any confidence at all. From the following sentence, however, I conclude that Quincy had much confidence in the sunken vessels:

"But the people here have made machines to be sunk in the channel of Delaware river. Three rows of them are placed in the river with timbers barbed with iron. They are frames of timber sunk with stone; machines very proper for our channel in the narrows (or Boston harbor)."

Franklin's energy was such, and he was so vigorously seconded by the people of Pennsylvania, that, in about four months after his landing, the works near Red Bank and several of the galleys were fit for service, and capable of presenting an obstacle to an ascending fleet.

As soon as two or three of the galleys were finished, crews were selected from the hundreds of volunteers pressing their services upon the committee, and every day they were out on the river practicing, their evolutions witnessed by eager crowds upon the shore.

It is surprising how this philosopher of three-score and ten worked that summer. The committee of safety convened at six o'clock every morning, and sat till nearly nine. At nine Congress met, of which body he was the leading member, and it seldom adjourned for the day until after four in the afternoon. In the evening he was experimenting with saltpeter, a supply of which was most sorely needed. Sometimes he was considering the best form of pike; at another the utility of bows and arrows; or he would be devising financial plans, corresponding with the friends of America in England, and doing the thousand nameless things which a directing mind must attend to at such a time.

On a fine day in September, 1775, the committee of safety invited Congress and the Legislature of Pennsylvania to make an excursion upon the river in the galleys, seven of which were then completed, the Washington, the Effingham, the Franklin, the Dickinson, the Otter, the Bulldog, and another whose name has not been recorded. The gentlemen embarked about ten in the morning, and appear to have had a delightful sail down the river, past the place where the three rows of barbed beams were getting into position, conversing upon the lighter topics which suggest themselves when people are disposed to pleasure. Their intention was to have gone down as far as Fort Mifflin, but wind and tide being unfavorable, they turned about and rowed past the city, up as far as the projection which had then the singular name of Point-no-Point.

During the latter part of the voyage, as John Adams records, the conversation took a more serious turn. Mr. Adams went in the Bulldog, with Mr. Rittenhouse, Dr. Rush, and several other persons of note, of whom he afterward wrote:

"In the boat, on our return from Point-no-Point, the principal topic of conversation was independence. My sentiments on this head were no secret in Congress from May, 1775. An intercepted letter, early in 1775, had informed the world that I was for independence. But I was left too much alone. The company in the boat appeared to me then and ever since to have invited me to be of their party that they might all assure me, in that confidential manner, that they were of my mind.

The works in the river, and those upon the river's bank, went on as continuously as the season would permit all that winter, and during the next year. Soon after Dr. Franklin left for France in 1776, there arrived from that country a famous military engineer, named Du Condray, who had been engaged and sent over by the American agent in Paris. He laid out the works in proper manner, the Austrian consul general at New York. Miss Andrews is not yet and it is supposed he is the one who blew the call of the trumpet.

Servians in Camp.

The special correspondent of the London *Standard* at Belgrade gives the following description of the Servians in camp at Topchider:

Twenty minutes' walk from the hospital is the beginning of a sloping plain, and there lies the camp: The first view of it was startling; the wildest dreams of the most skillful arranger of masquerades never approached this varied and lively picture. At the extreme left were a number of covered carts, drawn by animals which in size resembled dogs, when compared with our dray horses. These carts were most of them driven by boys, old men, or young girls, and contained the baggage of the division; some of them had also casks of *rakich* (spirits), and a crowd of thirsty militiamen surrounded these.

The men, when not exercising in companies, were either lying down or standing about in little groups. All of them—almost without exception between the age of forty and fifty—wore the dress of the Servian peasants—a short jacket of gray linen or coarse brown cloth, wide trousers reaching to the knee, looking like a sack behind, some thick colored material bound round the leg from the knee downward, and their feet enveloped in all sorts of rags, thrust into sandals made of reddish brown untanned leather, and bound by straps—a very practical covering for the feet, but often of colossal dimensions. A leathern girdle, or red shawl of great length, is worn round the waist. Many have revolvers stuck in the former, from which a number of straps hang down, and to these are attached knives, tinder for striking a light, and other articles considered indispensable by the Servians. Instead of a knapsack, they have only the ordinary thick woolen sacks, so often to be seen hanging on the backs of the horses; these had been well filled by the wives of the men with bread, mutton, cheese, and plenty of onions and leeks—the latter a choice delicacy among the Servians, the dreadful odor of which makes the *mehanes* (inns) almost uninhabitable to European travellers. Finally, every one had the national drinking vessel hanging at his side—a gourd hollowed out in the shape of two cylinders united by a ball. The gourd bears a great deal of knocking about, is light, and keeps the fluids it contains fresh. A few of the men were in European dress, except that sandals were worn instead of boots, and there were also Roumanians and Zingaris in long shirts of coarse linen, worn outside the trousers, and Bulgarians (Roumanians and Bulgarians come from East Servia) in thick woolen coats, which years ago had been white. The Gypsies were very numerous, all in the Servian dress, but easily to be recognized by their dark skins, the dozens of gold rings on their fingers, and the large families that surrounded them. The State supplies each of the militiamen with a new gray military cloak of Austrian cut, manufactured in that country; a blue cap, also copied from the Austrians; an ammunition pouch, and another little one for percussion caps, both attached to a black strap round the waist; and an old Russian musket, with a three edged bayonet.

The Hoosac Tunnel.

The temperature of the Hoosac tunnel is about the same all the year round, the thermometer standing generally at sixty deg. The air is pure except when there are a great many trains going through, filling the tunnel with smoke; yet, notwithstanding that, there is now no doubt about the tunnel's being able to thoroughly ventilate itself. When the five hundred men were at work, there was so much smoke from the lamps of the miners, the fires of the blacksmiths, and the trains that were constantly at work, that the tunnellers' eyes and lungs were very often seriously affected.

The arching has not been in any one place, but in sections, wherever there was a possibility of danger from loose and crumbling rock. In all, about four thousand five hundred feet have been arched, the longest section being five hundred feet and the shortest ten feet. Thus the workmen were not all together, but were scattered along the line. After a section of the tunnel had been selected as needing arching, the miners begun to remove the rock from the sides and roof for a depth of about three feet, that being the average thickness of the arching. In performing this work constant care was used, and when the extreme liability to danger from falling rock is considered, it is a wonder that so few accidents have occurred. The rock taken down was removed daily, and dumped at different points along the road from the tunnel, that from the roof being received and carried out by platform cars that reached within a few feet of it. When the section to be arched had been properly prepared, the masons begun their work, laying the brick on wooden arches, called "centers," which were put up every five or six feet. The brickwork was not laid close to the wall in all parts, a space being left for the water to run down. Sheet iron was placed between the brick and the wall for protection against water, and the brick was laid with waterproof cement. No part of the arching has been slighted, the whole work being thoroughly done.

A telegraph wire has been put through the tunnel, and offices stationed at both ends, and warning will be given every time a train enters and leaves the tunnel. R. B. Campbell, superintendent of the tunnel, keeps ten men examining the sides and roof and taking down loose rock wherever found. Before a train goes through, the entire length of the tunnel is walked over by four men, stationed at different points, to see that the track is unobstructed. Mr. Campbell also walks through every day on a tour of examination. Twenty minutes will be used by every train in going through.

In Their Own Tongue.

An eminent judge went on the Welsh circuit, and did not know the Welsh language. A man accused of stealing a horse, was defended by a well known Welsh lawyer, and the case seemed hopeless for the prisoner. The wily advocate requested permission of the judge to address the jury, themselves Welshmen, in their native tongue, and the request was granted. The advocate, who admitted to the jury that there was hardly the shadow of a defense for his client, assured them that the judge, who was the kindest hearted person in the world, and hated to convict any one, would be only too delighted if the jury would by any means find it possible to acquit him. Upon this the jury, full of desire to please his lordship, announced, with beaming countenances, to the utter surprise of the judge, that they found the prisoner "not guilty." In vain the judge attempted to expostulate. The jury, delighted at the pleasure they had afforded his lordship, would not listen to a word, and the prisoner was released.

A Vassar girl sends her mite for the Custer monument with these words: "I send a quarter as my memory of the man who never asked quarter." Good pun.

The Heiresses of New York.

Probably no city in the United States has so many beautiful and what club men call "eligible" heiresses as New York, and as we have written of the rich widows and bachelors, some facts and particulars concerning the maidens rich and fancy free may be as readable and interesting. It is not inappropriate to head the list with Miss Marcia Roosevelt, although she is an orphan, her father, ex Judge Roosevelt, having died two years ago, and her mother last winter in Paris. The Roosevelts came of good Knickerbocker stock, and were for many years conspicuous among the *elite*. Mrs. Roosevelt was a Miss Van Ness, and her father was minister to Spain. She was a beautiful and talented lady in her younger days, and a great entertainer at the old Roosevelt mansion on Broadway, near Thirteenth street. At her death she left her property, valued at $2,000,000, to Miss Marcia, her only daughter, and, it is said, to the exclusion of her sons. The young lady inherits many of her distinguished mother's talents, and is almost as general a favorite.

Miss Stevens, daughter of the late Colonel Paran Stevens, of hotel fame, is heiress to a million odd, and reported engaged to an English nobleman. She is young, pretty and stylish, fond of society, horse racing, yachting, polo, etc. She spends some of her winters in Europe and her summers at Newport, where the Stevens cottage is opposite the Ocean House. Mrs. Stevens was a Miss Reed, of Boston, and her sister, who is completing her musical education in Paris, is engaged to Mr. Moses H. Grinnell, formerly collector of the port.

Miss Weed, daughter of Thurlow Weed, will one day come into possession of many hundred thousands. She is a very clever and accomplished young lady, and acts as her father's secretary. They live plainly, but handsomely and comfortably, in a large double house on Twelfth street, just west of Fifth avenue.

Miss Andrews, daughter of the late Loring Andrews, the millionaire, is destined to be one of the richest ladies in America, her father's estate being $8,000,000. She is now in Europe with her mother, and their magnificent country seat at New York. Miss Andrews is not yet nineteen years of age and very beautiful.

Miss Josephine Hoey is the daughter of John Hoey, head of Adams express company, whose wife was once leading lady at Wallack's Theater. The young lady is possibly two and twenty years of age, stylish, and the best "whip" at Long Branch, where the Hoeys have their summer residence. She drives a pair of cream colored horses to a basket carriage, and is known to all the *habitues* of the Branch. John Hoey began life at the lowest round of the ladder, and is now worth "all the way up" from $780,000. Josephine is the only daughter.

Miss Moller is a daughter of William Moller, the sugar refiner whom everybody thought rich until he failed about a year ago. She is very stylish and effective, and has been much admired in Paris and Vienna. The gossips say her father settled half a million on her years ago, and she has always been regarded as an heiress by young men in search of a rich wife.

Miss Lamont, daughter of the late Charles Lamont, who fell from the window of his house on Fifth avenue one summer's night while the family was at West Point, and was instantly killed, is with her mother at the West End, Long Branch. She is just of age, very handsome and fascinating. It is reported that she is to be married in the fall. Her dot will be fully $250,000.

Miss Astor and Miss Chandler, niece and granddaughter of the late W. B. Astor, are both heiresses to large fortunes.

So is Miss Kernochan, daughter of Mr. J. P. Kernochan, who lately paid $112,000 cash for the celebrated Bufreda mansion on Madison avenue.

Miss Smith, niece of Mrs. A. T. Stewart, has a large estate settled upon her since the merchant prince's death, and is now in Paris with Mrs. Stewart.

Miss Barlow, daughter of S. L. M. Barlow, the Erie lawyer; Miss Cooper, granddaughter of Peter Cooper; Miss Brown, daughter of James Brown, of Brown Brothers; Miss Lee, daughter of Wm. H. Lee, and Miss Morgan, daughter of ex Governor Morgan, are all heiresses, and there are others whose names at this writing we do not recall.—*Exchange.*

A Robber's Den.

Some months ago the discovery was made that the attic of a schoolhouse at Bayside, L. I., was used as a rendezvous for thieves. Among other evidences found were clothing, the bones of fowls, etc. No trace of those who thus occupied the place, however, was ever found. Recently the trustees of the school, having determined to make extensive repairs to the building, the workmen commenced, and were soon astonished to find that the basement was now surreptitiously occupied, as the attic had been before. On removing a melodeon which stood near the teacher's desk, they discovered what appeared to be a trap door, cut through the floor boards so neatly as not to attract notice. They lifted it with some difficulty, and found that it was held in place by a rope, at the end of which hung a stone weighing sixty pounds.

The trap opened into an excavation under the flooring, four or five feet in depth, the earth from which had been piled up between the beams of the flooring. Here were found a sugar-loaf stone, sixty books stolen from the school library, blankets, boots, pots and kettles, and many other articles. The hole showed traces of recent occupancy, as the blankets were quite fresh, and some of the utensils had been recently used. Who the persons are that occupied this place is at present unknown, but there is a suspicion that one of them is a notorious offender named Jeff Knight, who several years ago had a hiding place under the roof of the Zion church at Little Neck.

Babies' Legs.

Bow legs and knock-knees, common deformities, are said to arise from the afflicted one having been put on his or her feet too early in babyhood. But a physician thinks differently, and we commend his statement to mothers who desire that their babies shall be physically upright:

He attributes the bow legs to a habit some youngsters delight in of rubbing the sole of one foot against that of the other; some will go to sleep with their soles pressed together. They appear to enjoy the contact only when the feet are naked; they do not attempt to make it when they are socked or slippered. So the remedy is obvious, keep the baby's soles covered.

Knock-knees the doctor ascribes to a different childish habit, that of sleeping on his side, with one knee tucked into the hollow behind the other. He has found that where one leg has been bowed inward more than another, the patient has always slept on one side, and the upper member has been that which has been most deformed. Here the preventive is to pad the inside of the knees, so as to keep them apart; and let the limbs grow freely their own way.

A Chicago Wife.

Not long ago a married woman on Pine street, Chicago, asked her husband for a new summer hat and suit, so that she could make that hateful creature in the next block see that there were other people beside her ladyship that could dress decently. Owing to the stringency of the money market he declined to fall in with her overtures. She did not press the subject, but a few days afterward she came to his side, and leaning her head softly on his shoulder, said: "Darling, if you were to be hit on the head with a hammer, or something of the kind, so that it wouldn't kill you, but hurt you a good deal and put you out of your mind, wouldn't they make me your guardian, and administrator?"

"Very probably they would, pussy," he replied, fondling her golden curls, "but what a funny question for you to ask." "And then," she continued, apparently not having heard the latter part of his sentence, "and then I could do all that I liked with things, and my name would be the same as yours at the bank and so on?" "Certainly, pet," he responded, and she, giving him an affectionate embrace, hurried away. The thing somewhat perplexed him, but he dismissed it from his memory until very recently, when he met a hardware dealer of his acquaintance, who said: "Tell your wife I sent her the biggest hammer we had, but what in thunder did she want so large a hammer for?"

Then a cold sweat broke out all over that young man, and hastening home, he told his wife he had just collected a bad debt, and here were $130 for her to get that suit and hat with. And she kissed him and said she would not take it all, since times were so hard, and they must make every cent go as far as they could; but he insisted that she should, and she yielded like a dutiful wife, and when he had gone out she took the hammer from behind the washstand, sent it back to the hardware store, and told them she wouldn't need it, but to send her its worth in self-sealing preserve jars.

Texas Cattle Trade.

The Texas cattle trade has reached huge proportions, the number of cattle driven from the southwestern portion of that State during the spring and summer of the present year, up to July 9, being 311,390, according to the statistics given in the Kansas City *Price Current*. Of this number 52,338 have been held in northern Texas, while the remainder have been driven north. Besides those included in the above estimates, several thousand head of cattle that were wintered in northern Texas have joined the others on their way to markets in the North and East.

THE CUSTER FIGHT.

A New Story of the Little Big Horn Massacre—Allegations of a Gilde's Treachery—The Indians Warned and Enabled to Prepare an Ambush.

A letter written by a sergeant in the Sixth infantry, dated Yellowstone Depot, July 15, has the following interesting points in relation to the Custer massacre. You will note a new theory of Custer's attack and defeat which is at least plausible; but to the letter:

The impression prevails here that Custer was given away treacherously by a half-breed guide he had with him, by the name of Billy Cross, and every circumstance, so far as ascertained, tends to confirm the impression that this guide had an understanding with the Indians beforehand, and treacherously led Custer's command into a snare, where they were all massacred, with the exception of one Crow scout and two guides, named respectively Girard and Jackson. Cross, with the Indian scouts that came from Lincoln with Custer, deserted the command shortly after the fight begun, and nothing was heard of them until they came into the camp, about 160 miles—four days' travel—*from* the scene of conflict. Had they joined Gibbons or Reno, the latter of whom was in close proximity and the former no more than twenty-five or thirty miles away, and informed the one or the other of Custer's situation the lives of at least some of the brave men who perished might have been saved.

The guides came in two distinct parties. Cross and one party about two o'clock in the afternoon of the twenty-eighth of June, and another party of about nine or ten more, leading surplus ponies, in about five hours after. When their different stories were compared they were found to want harmony in several very essential particulars. Most of the Indians' cartridge frills were full and none of them had expended more than two or three rounds. This, in connection with their contradictory stories, created in the minds of many, myself among the number, doubts as to their courage and honesty toward Custer on this occasion, and I for one find it difficult to eradicate this impression from my mind. Most all of them are more boner day that he was deficient in courage, and he is doubtless a fair criterion by which to judge the whole. Parties who have arrived from Terry since with dispatches inform us that the men who were fortunate enough to escape this dreadful carnage, the Crow scout especially, charge these Indians with cowardice, and say they ran away at the beginning of the fight.

They say that the night before the fight this Cross was sent out to scout and reconnoiter and was gone ten or eleven hours; that he returned in the morning and informed General Custer that the village was a small one and he would encounter but very little difficulty in obtaining an easy victory. Custer, who is said by his men to be very impulsive, without first satisfying himself as to the truth or falsity of the report, mounted his command and gave the command forward. The command came in sight of the village within an hour and a half and he then gave the order to charge it, which was gallantly done, as no resistance was met with until they arrived on the other side of the village location, when they received a terrific volley, which put an end to many a noble fellow's existence, and the troops then found themselves in the center of a large camp of many villages and completely surrounded by the Indians.

At this spot the grass and brush were found tied and knotted so as to impede the progress of horses, and the Indians and some of the villages were screened from view by a sort of wicker breastwork of willow brush, behind which they could quickly pick off any of the soldiers without endangering their own precious hides. All retreat being cut off there was nothing for it but to forward. Custer then designated a knoll for his command to rally at, which they did, and gained the knoll, where they made the last stand, all hands fighting desperately, as men only can fight whose lives are at stake and were the fight became a hand to hand conflict.

The squaws made themselves conspicuous, knocking in the skulls with a heavy club with a stone at the end of it, and mutilating in divers other ways, too sickening to mention, every soldier that fell.

The breastwork referred to, and the knotted grass especially, presented every indication of having been freshly done, and that the Indians were fully informed and aware of Custer's intentions toward them, and had accordingly made every necessary preparation for giving him a warm reception. Everybody was scalped and otherwise mutilated, excepting General Custer and Corporal Tiemann, whose scalp was partly off and who had the sleeve of his blouse with the chevron uplaid over it in a peculiar manner. This enabled a good many men of the Seventh cavalry, who are here dismounted, to detect one of the participants in the fight on the Indians' side in the person of one Rain-in-the-Face, who was in the guardhouse last winter and chained to a corporal, also a prisoner at the time. Not even a button was removed from Custer's uniform, while his brother and the rest of the officers were terribly mutilated.

Reno's command was several miles away from the scene of Custer's fight, but was not aware of his having been engaged until the battle was all over and General Gibbons had arrived with his command to re-enforce him. To the timely arrival of Gibbons with his "Dough Boys" is due the salvation of Reno and his command, for they were also surrounded and fighting desperately and with very slight hope of ever coming out alive.

One of the wounded of Reno's command, who is in the hospital here, says that at one time during the fight they heard the advance sounded on the trumpet from Indians; they all rose up, thinking it was Custer come to re-enforce them, and cheered lustily; when the Indians let forth a derisive yell at them, fired a terrible volley and made a charge which they repulsed, as they did several others that were made in rapid succession.

The Indian loss was very heavy, and it is said that after the battle was over, where Gibbons' and Reno's commands were burying the killed, they were found piled up like cordwood, so effective was the fire of the soldiers. Many more of the Indians were tied to their ponies and thus their bodies were carried off, and others were carried away by their friends.

There is quite a number of white men with the Indians, English having been spoken in their ranks plentifully during the engagement. One of the Indians that was shot by Reno's men attracted peculiar attention, and upon going up to him he was found masked, and upon removing the mask the features of a white man were disclosed, with a long, gray, patriarchal beard. This individual was seen several times by Gibbon's command, in charge of small parties of Indians, but they could never get close enough to him to make his acquaintance, so they took him to be an Indian sporting a false whisker for a blind. But when he was pointed out on the field, dead, they recognized him as the same individual. A bugler who was dishonorably discharged in 1869, from the Second infantry, is said to be with them,

GREAT BRITAIN'S CUSTER'S.

When India was Thought to Have Been Lost to England.

In the military history of India are two cases like Gen. Custer's, and as both convey serious lessons, and both are of abiding military interest, please let an exadjutant of Hussars sketch them briefly:

On the twenty-second of November, 1848, the Bengal army, under Lord Gough, came into first contact with the Seikhs at Ramnugger. Col. Henry Havelock, commanding the Fourteenth (King's Own) Light Dragoons, now Hussars, was then the Custer of the English army. When a mere boy, and infantry adjutant under Wellington in the Peninsula, he led his fusileers on by leaping his horse over a wall into the midst of surprised Frenchmen, to the lasting admiration of Spaniards, who gave him the by-name *El Chico Blanco* (the fair boy). Havelock was so anxious to win renown with his carbineers that he had obtained permission from Adjt.-General Curiton, his old friend, to charge the enemy as soon as a chance should occur. Accordingly, the fair haired old boy, when he caught sight of the clustering hosts, swept away toward them at the head of his regiment in open column of troops, without taking any account of the ground. A nullah, however, intervened, the sand was knee deep, and the Seikh batteries soon cut lanes through the ranks of the gay dragoons, who, the Seikhs declared, must be drunk. The result was the same as in the famous Crimean charge. Havelock fell, with him many gallant officers and men, including Gen. Curiton, who vainly galloped after his reckless friend to recall him by higher orders.

Hardly two months later a far greater and overwhelming disaster befell the same army from unrestrained impetuosity. After several engagements of minor importance, the combined Afghan and Seikh forces, thoroughly organized on European war footing by French, Italian and German adventurers, were brought to bay at Chillianwalla, in a difficult jungle, on precipitous ground, and on mountain ridges such as are described as being nearly held by the Sikhs. The prestige of British arms in India. The troops had a heavy march in the morning, and at about two P. M. Lord Gough's trumpeter sounded the halt for the advanced guard. The enemy being evidently in a strong position, the veteran general decided to attack the next morning, and the infantry of the vanguard piled arms to allow the other corps and the camels and elephants, with baggage and commissariat, to come up. When, however, a few scatterers were knocked over by round shot from a gun that the enemy had pushed forward, Lord Gough impatiently said: "My Irish blood can't stand this," and ordered the advance. The infantry brigade of the center, the flower of the army, was ordered to carry the strong position with fixed bayonets and without firing a shot. Unfortunately, the distances were greatly under estimated, and the ground much more cut by ravines than anticipated. The result was that half of the officers and men of the storming column were shot down at leisure from behind rocks and trees. Those that after desperate struggles met their gigantic foemen in hand-to-hand encounter were so utterly exhausted and out of breath that they could not cope with the overpowering numbers surrounding them everywhere, and a disastrous retreat had to be made. To make matters worse, a panic spread all along the battle line. "India is lost!" shouted a young side-de-camp, as he madly careered for the reserves: "they are beating us everywhere!" On the right was a cavalry brigade that had only a short time before, when in the open plains, excelled in deeds of bravery. But on that fatal thirteenth, a decrepit brigadier of the East India Company's service took command of the brigade by seniority, superseding the queen's officers. Cavalry and artillery trotted into the jungle, where it was impossible to act in rank and file; the troops got broken up, separated from each other, and finally entangled with the retreat of the center.

Night set in suddenly and swiftly, and the moans of thousands of dying and wounded resounded from afar, without the possibility of giving relief, for all the camp followers had fled, and not a drop of water could be had. If the enemy had known the utter disorganization of the proud British army on the night of the thirteenth, and attacked at daybreak, India, indeed, would have been lost. For obvious reasons, the whole truth of this tragedy has never been divulged in England, but so threatening was the aspect of affairs, as shown by the light of private letters, that when the news reached England, the Iron Duke sent for Sir Charles Napier to go out again to India immediately and take command. Napier refused point blank, because he had been snubbed by Lord Dalhousie, the governor-general, or "the boy politician," as the conqueror of Sinde called him. "Then I must go," said the duke. This brought Sir Charles to reason, and he consequently embarked the same day. Fortune, meanwhile, had favored Lord Gough; the fortress of Mooltan, besieged by the Bombay army, fell, and the released army hastened in forced marches to the rescue. The enemy blundered, forsook his mountain position and drew into the plains of Goojerat, where, on the twenty-first of February, 1846, the English gained a decisive victory, in consequence of which the whole of the Punjaub was annexed to the British territories.

British Grain Trade.

A leading English grain circular says: The supplies of English wheat have been rather larger, and the tendency of prices has continued in favor of buyers, who have restricted their purchases to supply immediate requirements. Prices generally have been somewhat lower. The cargoes on the coast now number sixteen; they have been reduced principally by withdrawals. Trade has remained very dull at this end. In the neighboring markets there has been a more active demand, which has sprung up, the weather having become unsettled with heavy rains and low temperature, and a fair business has been transacted in wheat at better prices. Maize has also been held for fully late rates. The millers generally were rather short of stock and purchased wheats largely, paying an advance of two pence per cental for both white and red. Flour was dull and unchanged. Corn was in good demand at an advance of six pence per quarter.

The Mariner.

A minister in a Scotch seaport town was descanting before a large audience upon the perils of unrepentant sinners as they drifted down the stream of time. He compared them to a tempest tossed bark, bowing under the hurricane, every bit of canvass torn from its spars, and driving furiously upon adjacent breakers. At the climax of his skillfully elaborated metaphor the minister shouted: "And how, oh, how, shall the poor mariner be saved?" An old salt in the gallery, with his whole soul absorbed in the scene, sprung to his feet and screamed: "

NORTH CAROLINIAN

EQUAL RIGHTS FOR ALL MEN.

CALEMON JOHN.:::::: Editor

Elizabeth City, N C., Aug. 30, 1876.

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ELECTORS.

STATE AT LARGE.

C. H. DOCKERY,
of Richmond;

D. L. RUSSELL,
of Brunswick.

For Congress:

COL. M'D. LINDSEY;

OF PERQUIMANS COUNTY.

Senators; 1st District:

AUG. M. MOORE,
of Chowan.

WALTER F. POOL,
of Pasquotank.

The Congressional Canvas.

Col. D. McD. Lindsey, the Republican nominee for Congress in the First District, will begin the Canvas on the 21st inst., and will speak at the following times and places: On Monday, Aug. 21st, at Manteo, Dare county. On Tuesday, Aug. 22nd, at Chaddick's Store, in Currituck county. On Wednesday, Aug. 23rd, at Currituck Court House in Currituck county. On Thursday, Aug. 24th, at Camden Court House, in Camden county. On Friday, Aug. 25th, at Elizabeth City in Pasquotank county. On Saturday, Aug. 26th, at, Hertford, Perquimans county. On Monday, Aug. 28th, at Edenton, Chowan county. Jamesville, Martin county, Saturday, Sept. 2nd Williamston, Martin county, Monday, Sept 4th; Hamilton, Martin county, Tuesday, Sept. 5th; Bethel, Pitt county, Wednesday, Sept. 6th; Greenville, Pitt co. Thursday Sept 7th Burney's X roads Pitt co Friday Sept 8th Pactolus Pitt co Saturday 9th; Washington, Beaufort co. Monday Sept. 11th Pantego, Beaufort co. Thursday Sept 14th Swanquarter, Hyde co. Saturday, Sept. 16th Stonewall Pamlico, Tuesday Sept. 19th Plymouth, Washington co. Monday Sept 25th Creswell, Washington co. Wednesday Sept. 27 Columbia, Tyrell Thursday Sept 28th Windsor, Bertie, co. Saturday, Oct. 7th Coleraine, Bertie co. Wednesday, Oct. 11th Harrelleville, Hertford. co. Thursday, Oct. 12th Murfreesboro' Hertford Friday Oct. 13th Winton, Hertford co. Saturday Oct. 14th Gatesville, Gates co. Monday Oct. 16th Holly Grove, Gates, co. Tuesday Oct. 17th.

Speaking to commence at 11 o'clock A. M Further appointments will be made hereafter Maj. J. J. Yeates, the Democratic Condidate having been notified of these appointments, is expected to be present and take part in the discussion

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The mourning dress of every widow whose husband was slain in the Confederate secession war, is an argument against the Democratic party.

Thousand in North Carolina remember that they are now living in their own houses only by virtue of a decision of Judge Settle and his associates of the Supreme Court.

The first newspaper in Chicago to come out for Tilden and Hendricks gave its last kick on Saturday. There is now but one Democratic paper left in the city, and that is bitterly opposed to Tilden. Thus do the springs run dry.

The employment by the President of the House resolution declaring that the prompt and efficient punishment of persons guilty of intimidating voters "is imperatively demanded" is one of the grimmest jokes of the season. But how can the Democrats complain of the President making this a text without laying themselves open to the charge of being insincere in their professions? Major Yeates voted for the resolution.

COL. MOSBY ON THE SITUATION

John S. Mosby, the brave and gallant Confederate Colonel has written a letter in reply to an inquiry why he supports Hayes and Wheeler. We make a few extracts from his letter. We will continue them next week:

"Any party-shiboleth in the South that unites the Confederates, reechoes through the North, and rekindles the war fires there."

"To insist on keeping up a sectional fight may be very heroic—so was the charge at Balaklava—but it is just as reckless and unwise."

"The leaders of the opposition party in the South have adopted all the leading principles of the Republican party, and have sanctioned all its measures in regard to reconstruction, I cannot therefore see any objection to voting for a Republican candidate.

"You cannot complain that the sincerity of the pledges of Tilden to execute certain laws is distrusted when his supporters justify their opposition to Hayes on the ground that his party has enacted those laws."

"Peace can only come with [illegible] of the [illegible]

[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [

ORTH CAROLINIAN.

WEDNESDAY, AUG. 30 1876.

TO NORTHERN VISITORS.

Elizabeth City is 50 miles South East of Norfolk, Va. Parties coming here from the North should take passage on the Bay line steamers which leave Baltimore at 4 P. M. every evening, and arrive at Portsmouth the next morning in time to connect with the Elizabeth City Steamers.

Local and Personal.

What has Jesse J. Yeates accomplished during the eight months he occupied a seat in Congress? Name us a single thing he has done for the District.

The tempting promises made several members of the Republican Executive Committee of this county on the morning of the 19th failed to seduce them from the path of duty. All honor to such men as constituted [illegible] in 1875.

Dr. Speed on the stump is a very bitter partisan in private life he is moderate and mild. Those who know him best don't believe that the temper manifested in his speeches has any lodgement way down in his heart. Personally we don't think he has any dislike to Northern men, but on the rostrum he rarely lets opportunity pass without a fling at them. Does it do any good?

The Sheriff will inform those curious enough to know that the men who are loudest in their charges and complaints about the management of the county finances, have never paid him a cent of tax *and even their poll tax!* To see them on the streets and on the stump one would naturally suppose they were among the most prompt in the scrupulous performance of this citizen's duty. No wonder the men who *do* pay their taxes, on learning the facts, feel inclined to say, "Dry up."

The Solicitor has no business in the Grand Jury room. So far as the Grand Jury is concerned after he has prepared the bills with the names of the prosecutor and the witnesses his duty ends. It is no part of his province or duty to *instruct the Grand Jury in the law.* The reason is obvious. The more "true bills," the more cases to prosecute and the more fees. Until the recent decision of the Supreme Court forbidding it, Solicitors were in the habit of exercising prerogatives not belonging to them.

The Dismal Swamp Steam Transportation Company recently held its annual meeting of Stockholders at Norfolk and elected the following Board of Directors: Col. W B Rogers, W A Harney, A S Conklin, John T Hill and Capt. Henry Roberts. The directory afterwards met and organized with the election of Col. Wm B Rogers, President and Capt. Henry Roberts, Superintendent. The Steamer Helen Smith of the Home Line has been purchased by the Transportation Company, and will be under its management from the 1st day of September.

It has always been inexplicable to us how a sincere, outspoken Union man up to the war can cooperate with the secession Democracy *since* the war. To be consistent he ought to support and sustain the party that supported, sustained and *preserved* the Union. We can understand how the young men, or even the older ones, who through the appeals of the secreters to "fire the southern heart" were led into secession and the war, after the issues involved were settled by the high arbitrament of the sword, can 'accept the situation" and enlist under the Republican banner. To us this appears perfectly consistent with good faith. They show by their acts that they recognize the fact that the principles that triumphed should control the government.

The editor of the *Economist* was out of the city last week. Advantage was taken of his absence to publish articles which he condemns, especially the insulting and libellous reflections on the Grand Jury. That it was not a packed Jury is proven by the fact that they stood politically 12 Democrats and 6 Republicans. They were men, *all of them*, as honorable and stand as well in the community as the very best of their maligners. Because they refused to be swayed from what they believed their sworn duty, thus defeating the nefarious plot of those who had prematurely boasted what they were certain to accomplish, they are made the targets of abuse and spleen. And this is done *anonymously!* But the slanderers bellow and paw the earth and lash their tails in vain.

——So far as the articles reflect on us we believe the *amende honorable* will be promptly made. As mistaken as we believe our cotemporary, politically, to be, we do not think he will tolerate or justify any such abuse of journalism. At least we will waite and see.

Col. Lindsey the Republican nominee for Congress, spoke at this place on Friday. The Court House was crowded. He more than met the expectation of his friends, and throughout his speech was greeted with rounds of applause. He is a forcible speaker, presents his points well and is making votes wherever he goes. Maj. Yeates failed to meet him, but our ever ready townsman Dr. R. K. Speed, appeared in his stead. He opened in a speech of an hour in which he referred to a mass of extravagant figures and made himself vulnerable in most of his statements. In his second speech he manifested considerable loss of temper which destroyed the moral effect of his effort. In his replies Col. Lindsey was most happy, demonstrating to the "old war horse" that he had encountered "a foeman worthy of his steel." It was a complete victory for Lindsey. The Republicans of Pasquotank are in the best of cheer.

Jesse J. Yeates voted for Lord's bill on which the President issued his proclamation for troops in the South. See Congressional Record No 187 page 18 & 20.

Hon J. L. Chamberlain is doing yeoman service on the stump. He spoke in various places in Martin last week to large crowds and the enthusiasm aroused was unbounded. This week he is in Bertie. He is one of the ablest and most elequent speakers in the State.

Col Lindsey is making a splendid canvass. His enemies are making desperate efforts by charges, certificates etc, but as they are more than counterbalanced by the endorsement of the best men, of both parties, where he is best known, all these efforts are aiding rather than damaging him.

During the absence of the editor of the *Economist* last week his "subs" took advantage of the opportunity to relash the stale slanders about the county finances. The charges, every one of them, have been repeatedly refuted but that don't prevent the reckless partisans from repeating them. They act on the principle of "telling lies and *sticking to them.*" One charge, however, we call attention to, as some honest tax-payer may be mislead by it. It is this: "The county is without credit, its bonds are hawked about the streets at ten cents in the dollar." Now whose fault is this? Every body knows that up to the day of the "injunction" the county credit was rapidly improving. Indeed, on that very day county orders sold for 90 cents —higher than since the war. The County Commissioners had so curtailed expenses and economised in their financial management that the county government was run two thousand dollars cheaper than it had been for years, and they had so planned to still further reduce expenses as to be able to wipe out at least one-half of the outstanding debt this year. But the "injunctionists" willed otherwise. Their action frustrated everything, destroyed confidence, *ruined the county credit* and made it impossible to even provide for the necessary current expenses of the county. The very men who are howling and making the most ado are responsible for the present condition of affairs in Pasquotank. Had the policy adopted by the county officers have been left to on, by the 1st of *December 1877*, the county would be out of debt and its credit rank with the best in the State. Place the blame and censure where they belong.

Local Briefs.

G. B. Thompson is getting another kiln of brick ready.—The darts aimed at the man the malignants vowed to break down have all returned to wound those who hurled them.—The meeting of the Hayes, Settle and Lindsey Club was well attended on Friday evening. Addresses were made by Dr. John, Miles Commander, Geo W Lane and Wiley Lane. Next meeting on Friday night.—There are more people than is supposed who are keeping up appearances on other people's money.—W. C. Dawson has left samples of German Millet on our table.—Farmers are busy gathering fodder.—Several of the side walks in town are badly needing repair.—A. P. Cherry Esq. was in town on Tuesday. So was Thomas Meads, the County Treasurer.—Local politicians are busy.—It takes two negatives to make an affirmative, but one negative will make 50,000 pictures. —Sheriff Wilcox is making an excellent officer.—T. B. Garner is spending a few days in town.—Hon. C. C. Pool returned from Washington last night.

Neighboring Counties.

Perquimans:—Col. Lindsey met his appointment on Saturday: Maj. Yeates put in his first appearance. The Col. sustained himself to the satisfaction of his friends.

Chowan:—Col. Lindsey spoke at Edenton on Monday.—Chowan Superior Court will not open until Monday of the second week, Judge Eure having to attend Warren Court on important business.

Currituck:—The Congressional canvass was opened at the Court House on the 23rd. Col. Lindsey and Capt. Coke (who represented Maj. Yeates) both spoke. The discussion was warm, but the Colonel sustained himself magnificently. Trumped up charges and certificates were made and read against him, but among the people whom Col. Lindsey spent his life they fell flat to the ground. His enemies are desperate. They must break him down by infamous slander or they are gone. It won't succeed. The man who aims a dart at Col, Lindsey hurls a weapon which will return to wound himself.

Dare—Col. Lindsey opened the Congressional canvass at Manteo on the 21st. There was a large crowd to hear him. He made a splendid impression. A correspondent writes us:

Col. Lindsey made a strong and practical speech. He was most happy in answering the many false accusations, brought against the Republican party & himself and challenged and answered every question. He spoke most credibly of the candidates of both National and State tickets and especially of Judge Albertson and other prominent candidates before the people. It was trumpeted by unterrified democracy, through the length and breadth of the district, that Major Yeates tramped off his boots hunting Hon. C L Cobb in order to meet his antagonist in the fray two years ago, but up to this eventful hour, that hero of an hour has failed as yet to put in an appearance to meet our gallant Mac, the Republican standard bearer of the old First District of North Carolina. Mr. Editor, we are harmonious and united in the cause, and Dare county will roll up from one to two hundred majority for Lindsey and Republicanism in November next

Business Locals.

If you want a bargain in dress goods go to Fowler's.

Fowler has a few fine parasols which he will sell at a sacrafice.

"Patrons of husbandry?" said Mrs. Partington reflectively in reply to a remark of the Doctor's concerning that order, "Yes, I do seem to remember hearing of them; but I never have used any. The best patrons that I know of are the 'Domestic.' I have used lots of those to cut out my clothes by"—and here Isaac broke into her remarks with the information that the old ones made bully kites; and then went gravely on with his work of decorating the cat's tail with patent clothes-pins.

The Only Cure for Rupture.—The oldest and best hernia surgeon in the world, the only lady surgeon skilled in the care of Rupture, the only elastic truss worthy of the name, free examination and advice are some of the advantages offered by the Triumph Truss Company, No. 334 Bowery, New York. Send 10 cents for their new book.
March 29, '76—1yr.

The Triumph Truss Co., to whom was awarded the Premium Medal for the best Elastic Truss and Supporter, at the late American Institute Fair, offer to accredited Patrons of Husbandry a liberal Discount on both the price of Truss and the Fee "for cure." Their "Cure, Truss and Remedy" are Warranted, and all promised Guaranteed. See advertisement and engraving of Truss in another column. March 29, '76.-1y.

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FOR THE CAMPAIGN.

We will furnish the North Carolinian for the campaign, to the 15th of November, for 50 cents. The cash must accompany each order. Send in the names. tf.

WONDERFUL SUCCESS.

It is reported that Boschee' German Syrup has, since its introduction in the United States, reached the immense sale of 40,000 dozen per year. Over 6,000 Druggists have ordered this Medicine direct from the Factory, at Woodbury N. J. and not one have reported a single failure, but every letter speaks of its astonishing success in curing severe Coughs Colds settled on the Breast, Consumption or any disease of Throat and Lungs. We advise any person that has any predisposition to weak Lungs, to go to their Druggist, J. Q. Etheridge, & Bro. and get this Medicine; or inquire about it. Regular size, 75 cents; sample bottle 10 cents. Two doses will relieve every case. Don't neglect your cough. For sale by Henry Hooper, Edenton, N. C. J. W. Turner. Hertford N. C. tf

A pompous Democratic lawyer at Delhi, New York, on hearing of Tilden's nomination had the impudence to announce the fact in court, and moved "that in honor thereof the court do now adjourn." Judge Follet, who was presiding, replied with a twinkle in his eye: "It is a custom always observed by courts to adjourn when the announcement of the death of any gentleman distinguished for long and honorable service to the State or nation is made; but I know of no precedent for a court to adjourn upon the bare announcement that a man has been struck with death. The motion is denied."

A printer out West, whose office is about a mile from any other building, and who hangs his sign on the limbs of a forest tree, advertises for an appintitice. He says "a boy from the country preferred."

DISSOLUTION.

The Copartnership heretofore existing between J. W. Sawyer, J. W. Sanders and Albert Luten, under the style of J. F. SANDERS & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. J. F. Sanders is authorized to collect all claims due the Firm, and will pay all debts owed by the firm.

The coach and waggon business will be continued by J. F. Sanders and A. Luten, under the old style (J. F. Sanders & Co.) and the machinery business will be continued by J. W. Sawyer. All in the same building as heretofore. In our separate branches we shall endeavor to give satisfaction to all patrons.

J. W. SAWYER,
J. F. SANDERS,
ALBERT LUTEN.
E. City, N. C., July 17th, 1876. 3t.

National Republican Platform.

Adopted at Cincinnati, O., June 15th, 1876.

When, in the economy of Providence, this land was to be purged of human slavery, and when the strength of the government of the people, by the people, for the people, was to be demonstrated, the Republican party came into power. Its deeds have passed into history, and we look back to them with pride, incited by their memories, and high aims for the good of our country and mankind and looking to the future with unfaltering courage, hope and purpose, We, the representatives of the party in national convention assembled, make the following declaration principles.

First.—The United States of America is a nation, not a league. By the combined workings the national and State governments, under their respective constitutions, the rights o every citizen are secured at home and protected abroad and the common welfare promoted.

2d. The Republican party has preserved these governments to the hundredth anniversary of the nation's birth, and they are now the embodiments of the truths spoken at its cradle, that all men are created equal that the re endowed with certain inalienable rights, mong which are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness, that for the attainment of these ends, governments have been instituted among men deriving their just power from the consent of the governed, until these truths are cheerfully obeyed, or, if need be, vigorously enforced, the work of the Republican party is unfinished

3d. The pacification of the southern section of the Union and the protection of its citizens in the free enjoyment of all their rights are duties to which the Republican party stand sacredly pledged. The power to provide for the enforcement of principles embodied in the recent constitutional amendments is invested by those amendments in the Congress of the United States, and we declare it to be the solemn obligation of the legislative and executive departments of the government, to put into immediate and vigorous exercise, all their constitutional powers for removing any just cause of discontent on the part of any class, and for securing to every American citizen complete liberty and exact equality in the exercise of all civil, political and public rights. To this end we imperatively demand a Congress and a chief executive, whose courage and fidelity to these duties shall not falter until these results are placed beyond dispute or recall.

4th. In the first act of Congress, signed by President Grant, the national government assumed to remove any doubts of its duties to discharge all just obligations to public creditors and solemnly pledged its faith to make provision at the earliest practical period for the redemption of United States notes in coin. Commercial prosperity, public morals and the national credit demand that this promise be fulfilled by a continuous and steady progress to specie payments.

5th. Under the constitution, the President and heads of departments are to make nominations for offices, the Senate to advise and consent to the appointments, and the House of Representatives is to prosecute faithless officers The best interests of the public service demand that these distinctions be respected, that Senators and Representatives who may be judges and accusors should not dictate appointments to office. The rules for appointments should have reference to the honesty fidelity and capacity of the appointees, giving o the party in power those places where harmony and vigor of administration require its policy to be represented but permitting all others to be held by persons selected with sole reference to the efficiency of the public service and the right of all citizens to share in the honor of rendering faithful service to their country.

6th. We rejoice in the quickened conscience of the people concerning political affairs, and will hold all public officers to a rigid responsibility, and engage that the prosecution and punishment of all who betray official trust shall be speedy, thorough and unsparing.

7th. The public school system of the several States is the bulwark of the American republic, and with a view to its security and permanence, we recommend an amendment to the constitution of the United States, forbidding the application of any public funds or property for the benefit of any schools or institutions under sectarian control.

8th. The revenue necessary for the current expenditures and the obligations of the public debt must be largely derived from duties on importations which so far as possible should be adjusted to promote the interest of American labor and advance the prosperity of the whole country.

9th. We reaffirm our opposition to further grants of the public lands to corporations and monopolies, and demand that the national domain be devoted to free homes for the people

10th. It is the imperative duty of the government so to modify existing treaties with European governments that the same protection shall be afforded to the adopted American citizen, that is givee to the native born, and that all necessary laws should be passed to protect immigrants, in the absence of power in the states for that purpose.

11th. It is the immediate duty of congress to fully investigate the effect of the immigration and importation of Mongolians on the moral and material interests of the country.

12th. The rebublican party recognizes with approval, the substantial advance recently made toward the establishment of equal rights for women, by the many important amendments effected by republican legislatures, in laws which concern the personal and property relations of wives, mothers, and widows, and for the appointment and election of women to the superintendence of education, charities and other puplic trusts, and the honest demand of this class of citizens for additional rights and privilege and immunities, should be treated with respectful consideration.

13th. The constitution confers upon congress sovreign power over the territories of the United States, for their government and in the exercises of this power, it is the right and duty of congress to prohibit and extirpate in the territories that relic of barbarism, polygamy and we demand such legislation as shall secure this and the supremacy of American institutions in all the territories.

14th. The pledges which the nation has given to our soldiers and sailors, must be fulfilled. The grateful people will always hold those who perilled their lives for the country's preservation, in the kindest remembrance.

15th. We sincerely deprecate all sectional feeling and tendencies, and we therefore, note with deep solicitude that the Democratic party counts as its chief hope of success upon the electoral vote of the South, secured through the efforts of those who were recently arrayed against the nation, and we invoke the earnest attention of the country to the grave truth that a success thus achieved would reopen sectional strife and imperil the national honor and human rights.

16th. We charge the Democratic party as being the same in character and spirit as when it sympathized with treason, with making the control of the House of Representatives the triumphant opportunity of the nation's recent foes, with reasserting and applauding, in the national Capitol, sentiments of unrepented rebellion; with sending Union soldiers to the rear and promoting Confederate soldiers to the front; with deliberately proposing to repudiate the plighted faith of the Government; with being equally false and imbecile, and overshadowing the ends of justice by its partisan mismanagement and obstruction of investigations; with proving, through the period of its ascendency in the lower house of Congress, utterly incompetent to administer the government. We warn the country against trusting a party, thus alike unworthy, recreant, and incapable.

17th. The national administration merits commendation for its honorable work in the management of domestic and foreign affairs, and President Grant deserves the continued and hearty gratitude of the American people for his services in war and in peace.

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FARM, GARDEN AND HOUSEHOLD.

Cutting Grass.

The height of cutting grass was discussed by the American farmers' club. Upon this topic it was found that the practice and the opinions of farmers differ widely, some advocating cutting as closely as possibly, some cutting from two and a half to three inches high, others from one to two, and others as close as convenient.

One intelligent, practical farmer said that he preferred to have his grass cut high enough to protect the roots from the hot sun. In his earlier experience he had had timothy grass almost killed by cutting close in a dry, hot time. Particularly on upland mowing grounds does he avoid cutting close, as he believes that the hot sun and dry weather which usually follows the mowing season has an unfavorable influence on the roots of the grass. Low and wet meadows he mows as closely as possible. Grass (excepting on low, wet ground) cut two inches starts much quicker to grow than when shaved to the earth.

Another experienced farmer prefers to shave close, within an inch of the ground, when possible, for he thinks that if the soil is in good condition and not too dry, it will start again immediately. He top-dresses his mowing land and prefers a compost made of woolen waste and meadow mud for ground not very wet; but for a heavy soil uses sand, or sandy loam, to mix with wool waste. He applied fifteen cartloads of thirty bushels each in the late autumn.

The testimony on this subject, though somewhat conflicting, leads to the conclusion that the height from the ground at which it is best to cut grass, depends on the season, the soil and the grass; as, for instance, no grass, except in moist ground, should be cut so low in a dry season as it will do to cut it in the wet season; also, the injury inflicted upon the timothy by low cutting in dry weather establishes the rule of cutting higher from the ground. Most farmers concur in saying that the fine grasses can be cut the lowest with safety, particularly if the season is not too dry.

The talk turning to the time of cutting grass also got a variety of opinions. These, however, indicate very clearly the prevailing practice of cutting the principal grasses, timothy and red-top, when in full blossom, red clover when about half the heads are in blossom, and small grass before it is ripe and generally before blossoming if possible, so as to prevent its becoming hard and wiry.

Kitchen Garden.

The chief work is to keep the growing crops free from weeds. This is so easily done that there is no excuse for a weedy garden. Keep the horse and cultivator in frequent use among the larger growing crops, and the hoe and various hand weeders among the others. Save seeds as fast as they ripen, selecting only the best and earliest for seed.

All that can be done to asparagus is to pull out the larger weeds that appear.

Plant a few rows of beans for late use and for salting down for winter. Limas need pinching when they reach the top of the poles. If the crop is larger than can be used, shell and dry for winter.

Thin the beets and keep the weeds down and loosen the soil with the hoe or hand cultivator.

No crop better repays good cultivation than cabbages; hoe often.

Thin and weed the late sowings of carrots.

Save the earliest and best ears of corn for seed. Cultivate and hoe as often as necessary.

Cucumbers for pickles need to be gathered every day, and salted down or sold. For the market assort them into three sizes, rejecting all over three or four inches long. Save seeds from the earliest.

Cultivate egg plants often, and go over daily and destroy the potato beetle. Place a shingle or handful of hay under the fruits, to keep them from the ground.

Cut herbs as soon as in flower, tie in small bunches, and hang where they will dry.

Pinch back the ends of rampant melon vines, and remove all fruit not likely to ripen. Those about ripening will be better if turned occasionally. Harvest onions as soon as the tops fall over; store in thin layers in a dry airy loft. If they can be marketed at paying prices now, it will be better than storing.

Clear up the ground occupied by late peas, and plant with the turnips.

Dig potatoes as wanted, and either bury the tops in the rows, or take to the pigpen to be made into manure.

Treat squashes the same as melons, and hand pick the squash bug. When the leaves wilt, look for the borer, and cut it out with a sharp knife.

Do not allow the sweet potato vines to root at the joints, but move every week, and keep the weeds out.

Keep tomatoes tied to the trellises, and thin out surplus shoots. Destroy the large green worm.

Sow flat turnips in vacant spots, and thin out rutabagas.—*Agriculturist.*

Informal Questions and Answers.

When ought the larch be planted?

As early in the season as the ground can be worked. No other tree begins to grow so early, and if the operation of transplanting is delayed until the new shoots have pushed, it is generally followed by the destruction of the plant.

Scotch and Corsican pines can be planted up to the first of May.

Are onions best raised on meadow or upland?

Onions raised on reclaimed meadows cost less per acre than on upland, the difference being in the preparing of the ground and the weeding. The chief point is to select land free from weed seed, as weedy land is very expensive to till.

Define clay land.

Pure clay is that from which no sand can be washed. Brick clay contains from five to twenty per cent. of sand. Clay loam contains from twenty to forty per cent. of sand. Clay soils consist largely of alumina. Clay itself is a compound of silica (sand), acid, alumina and water. It also contains potash, soda and lime. It forms a compact earth, soft to the touch, hard in a dry state and sticky when wet.

When must maple seed be gathered?

The seeds of the silver maple and the red maple ripen in two or three weeks after the leaves are fully developed. They should then be gathered and sown soon after. Plant in drills to the depth of an inch, the rows being sufficiently wide apart to be cultivated with a harrow or plow. When the ground is dry roll it after planting. The young plants will make their appearance in about ten days, and must be protected from the direct rays of the sun if the weather is very hot.

Housekeeping Hints.

DROP CAKE.—One and one-half pounds flour, ten ounces of butter, twelve ounces of sugar, three ounces of currants, five eggs, half pint of milk, one teaspoonful baking powder; work the butter and sugar for fifteen minutes, then add two eggs, work for five minutes longer; add the flour, baking powder and currants and milk; drop on buttered tins with a spoon, and bake in a moderate oven for ten minutes.

CODFISH CAKES.—Two pounds codfish soaked twenty-four hours; water changed three times; three pounds of potatoes, boiled and mashed; then add to them the codfish carefully freed from skin and bones; well mixed together hot, adding the yolks of three eggs, one and one-half ounces of butter and saltspoonful white pepper. Make up while yet hot, occasionally dipping your hands in cold water to prevent sticking; put three ounces of beef dripping in a pan; when smoking hot drop in the fish cakes, keeping the pan moving during the frying, turn carefully, and serve with fried parsley.

POTATO SALAD.—Eight potatoes sliced exceedingly thin, one large onion, minced fine, four ounces of salt pork, cut in small dice, and very much fried, two hard boiled eggs, cut rather small; a large pinch of white pepper, four tablespoonfuls oil, two tablespoonfuls of vinegar, salt to taste; well incorporate the whole in the salad bowl, and last thing before sending to table, break up two fresh crisp lettuces, and mix all together.

How to Restore Flowers.

Flowers gathered in the woods often appear hopelessly wilted by the time home is reached, but re-cut the stalks and plunge them into water as hot as the hand can bear for a few minutes, then place them under a glass shade, or, for want of something better, a sheet of fine tissue paper, and they will recover so that they may easily be pressed on the following day.

The Crops.

On the whole, says a correspondent, writing of the crops, New York may be said to have average crops. For the most part the farming is good and the fertility of the soil is tolerably well sustained, especially in the shale and limestone regions. There are more intelligent and thrifty farmers in New York, with a proper appreciation of their duties and opportunities, than in any other State.

Of all the New England States the best accounts come from Vermont. The limited amount of land, comparatively speaking, which each has in cultivation admits of thorough work. Their meadows and their grass lands are probably unexcelled. Complaint is constantly made that the mill towns of Massachusetts annually lose in population, and the reason undoubtedly lies in the diminished fertility of the soil. Farms on the borders of the Connecticut valley have been depleted to furnish manure for the tobacco fields, which in one way or another may continue to be profitable. Broom corn has almost ceased to be cultivated, though formerly it was an important crop, although raised cheaper in Illinois; and now Illinois suffers in like manner because Nebraska and Kansas can raise it cheaper still. Next to Vermont, Connecticut farming has most improved, and many of the farms are highly attractive.

New Jersey, Maryland and Delaware are having a favorable season, and the wheat and grass crops were fully up to the average. Corn looks tolerably well. The short fruit crop, especially of peaches, will be of great advantage to those who have half crops.

That part of Pennsylvania east of the mountains had a fine harvest and the corn prospects are hopeful. Only about five per cent. of the whole region is poorly farmed. The apple crop is decidedly short, but the quality may be superior. In places plums are grown, and the curculio seems to be resting. The soil of eastern Pennsylvania is unexcelled, as its basis is limestone. The western district has a basis of shale, and these advantages alone are sufficient to make the commonwealth rich.

The Saratoga Cup.

The second race for the Saratoga cup, on which great interest was centered, and which is regarded as the principal race of the entire meeting, had four starters, as follows: G. L. Lorillard's Tom Ochiltree, P. Forrtard's Parole, and McDaniel's Madge and Big Sandy. In the pools before the start Parole sold for $650, $:00; Tom Ochiltree, $600, $500; McDaniel's, $250, $350. The distance was two miles and a quarter. After some little capering, the four candidates for the cup honors went off to an excellent start, Madge being sent to the front, and on reaching the grand stand, at the end of the quarter mile, she led two lengths, Ochiltree second, three lengths before Parole and Big Sandy, who were running nearly even. On the next quarter Madge increased her lead to four lengths, and at the half mile was eight lengths in advance of Ochiltree, who was three lengths before Parole, Big Sandy two lengths behind, all running well in hand except Madge, who evidently desired to force the pace. Madge, however, had run herself out, and Ochiltree moved up to within three lengths at the three-quarters, Parole and Big Sandy running third and fourth. On reaching the grand stand, after having run one mile and a quarter, Madge was very little more than a length ahead of Parole, three lengths behind Ochiltree, Big Sandy last by a length. Before the quarter pole on the last mile was passed Tom Ochiltree had gone to the front amid the cheers of the spectators, and was leading a length, Madge falling back to the second place, one length before Parole. In this order they ran to the half-mile pole, Ochiltree slightly increasing his lead. Now came the great struggle. Parole was urged forward and passed Madge, moving up to within a length of Ochiltree at the three-quarter pole, the McDaniel pair falling behind. On the last quarter Parole was whipped up and almost got on even terms with Ochiltree, but the latter, with Barbe in the saddle, went steadily on, and came home a winner by a length, Parole second, Big Sandy and Madge beaten off and coming in in the order named. Time, 4:06¼.

The Great Yacht Race.

The yacht race for the Brenton's reef challenge cup was contested by the fastest yachts in America, consisting of the Idler, owned by S. J. Colgate; Wanderer, James Stillman; Tidal Wave, Wm. Voorhis; America, Gen. Butler, and the Countess of Dufferin, Chas. Gifford. The first three are the most rapid sailers of the New York yacht club; the America was the winner of the famous Queen's cup in the international race of 1851, and still the holder of the same, while the Countess of Dufferin is a Canadian yacht built for the express purpose of wresting the cup from its present holder, and of which great speed was expected. The course from Sandy Hook ligtship and return was considered about 300 miles in length. The yachts started on a Thursday afternoon, shortly after four o'clock, with a breeze from the south, which, while stiff, allowed them to carry full sail, and which continued to blow from different points nearly the entire race. The lead was closely contested between the Wanderer and Idler all the way over the first of the course, the vessels being frequently within a stone's throw of each other, with the other yachts following in their wake. After passing the Brenton reef lightship, however, the Idler gradually drew away from the others, and held gradually on until within a mile of the goal, when the wind suddenly dropped, and the vessel lay idly flapping her sails for nearly three hours, when the breeze freshened sufficiently to enable her to round the light and win the race at half past twelve Friday night. The Wanderer came in two hours later, while the Tidal Wave, Countess and America followed in the order named, most of them having parted sails and ropes, which had delayed them on the course. It was one of the most satisfactory and exciting races ever witnessed.

Punishment in the British Navy.

With reference to crime and punishment in the British navy the *Army and Navy Gazette* states that, on examining a recent Parliamentary paper, "we find that in the year 1874 four men were punished with penal servitude, 2,004 imprisoned, fifty-one dismissed the service by sentence of court-martial with or without disgrace, four summarily discharged with disgrace, and thirty-five as objectionable, one man flogged by sentence of court-martial and seven summarily, 535 boys birched, 416 petty and non-commissioned officers discharged, 2,379 men and boys confined in cells on board ship, and 60,036 awarded what are known as minor punishments. Out of the whole number of punishments it appears that only 157 were inflicted by sentence of courts-martial, and as many as 65,254 summarily by order of commanding officers. We are not told the character of the offenses which led to the long array of summary punishments, and this omission we look upon as particularly unfortunate; indeed, it destroys the whole value of the return as a statistical paper, and makes it quite impossible for any one to draw safe and well founded deductions from it. Our own opinion is that by far the larger proportion of these minor punishments were on account of leave breaking and drunkenness, the former especially being the besetting fault of our seamen."

A building in Philadelphia, which is occupied by thirty-eight lawyers, took fire on the roof the other day from spontaneous combustion.

HUMAN SACRIFICES.

The Hindostan Tribe who Worship Priests —Their Unnatural Rites.

In the early portion of the present year, says the *Times of India*, it was brought to the notice of the government that infanticide and secret murder prevailed to a considerable extent among the tribe of aboriginals known as Brinjaries, who reside on the borders of Hyderabad and the central provinces. Spreading north and south of the boundary, many of them having their homes in the territory of the Nizam, and others in the central provinces, but nearly three-fourths of their time is occupied in carrying grain and salt about the country. Their social characteristics are somewhat peculiar, and they seem to retain some of the most ancient forms of superstitious belief. Idolatry is unknown among them, but each society of Brinjaries, called a tanda, has a high priest, who, like the llama of Thibet, or the more ancient chief of the Babylonian hierarchy, is an object of reverence and adoration. The societies into which the tribe is thus divided travel about the country to and from the Kistna and Ganjam districts to the Hyderabad territory and central provinces, each priest accompanying the society of which he is the spiritual head. He leads a very reserved, contemplative and sacred life, preserving strict celibacy. The influence exercised by him is, of course, very considerable, as he is believed to be omnicient, and any transgression of his wish is supposed to involve punishment in this and in the world to come. Whatever idea of a future state and of a Supreme Being they may possess, it does not interfere with the religious worship with which each priest is regarded.

The object of the several groups into which the tribe is divided is not definitely understood, but their origin is very likely the necessity experienced by such people traveling in bands, and the consequent association of interest has no doubt imparted stability to the institution. Each band thus forms a small traveling community, with its headquarters at a village which is visited once or twice a year, the members of which have a common interest in the traffic in salt, wheat, etc., which they carry on between the coast countries and the interior. This represents their sole means of livelihood, as they are not regarded as a turbulent or dishonest tribe. The earthly wants of the sacerdotal office are of course but few, and these are supplied by the people. The priest in return prophecies, grants prayers, and punishes, and professes to perform a number of other divine duties. As it very frequently happens, however, that these prophesies and ordinations are not fulfilled, resort is always had to the excuse of counteracting evil influences, which is said to be represented by some unfortunate victim, who is not, however, sacrificed as in Druidical days, but is simply destroyed, because he is supposed to be the incarnation of some evil power.

On the nonfulfillment of a prophecy, the failure of a crop, the approach of pestilence, or the approach of any misfortune, the priest is immediately resorted to, who, after pretended meditation, oracularly signifies a certain individual of the tribe as being the responsible cause of the evil. The person implicated is, of course, immediately regarded as the enemy of the community, and is summarily sentenced to death by the unanimous voice of the people, who regard the opinion of the priest as final and emphatic. The relatives of the victim are then called upon to deliver him up, and of course readily do so, as any opposition would incur divine displeasure, which, under such circumstances, would be considered equivalent to the disposal of half a dozen other lives.

If the victim happens to be a man of respectability, his relatives prefer taking the execution into their own hands, and depute one of their own number either to behead, strangle, or spear him to death in presence of the assembly. If an individual of ordinary rank, he is surrendered to the assembly, who commission a certain number to execute the sentence. These executions are carried out with the utmost secrecy, and the relatives of the deceased, as well as all members of the Tanda, preserve the most scrupulous silence on the subject. No one dares divulge it, and those residing in the locality in which the deed is committed, if they chance to meet with evidence of the murder, are too ignorant and too apathetic to take any serious notice of the matter. This preservation of secrecy, although it may have hitherto been successful, suggests that these people are not quite ignorant of the abhorrence with which such crimes are regarded by an enlightened government. The obligation, however, seems to be growing lighter and less respected, and we trust the government will soon be able to interfere with advantage. As regards infanticide, it is pretty generally known that these people are averse to having more than one or two female children, and that consequently this crime prevails among them to a considerable extent. The usual cause is assigned, that of the expense which the marriage of a girl involves. Government has called upon the police department to take steps in the matter, and as the Brinjaries are not a wild and intractable tribe, it is probable we shall soon hear of the suppression of these practices.

A Spendthrift's Ruin.

One of the most interested spectators of the parade when the Boston Tigers passed through New York, a correspondent writes, was a young man under thirty. He has been an army military man for a long time, genial, liberal and popular. Three months ago he was in robust health, and was of a stout, stocky, ruggy build, capable of enduring anything. He never knew a day's sickness in his life until within a short time. He had been a generous liver, and had ample means to gratify his taste. Six months ago his father died, and he took a large business, the fruit of twenty years' industry, and was of indomitable perseverance. The young man threw off the asceticism of his father, and launched out generously. He was just the young man to have hosts of friends. He treated them like a prince, and entered on what is known as a "fast life." First his business failed. Then a blow struck him that crippled his health. In three months, from a florid, energetic, robust frame, he became a mere skeleton, and now his own mother would not know him. He is round everywhere among his old haunts and old friends; for his doctors have told him that there is no help for him; that he has just two months to enjoy himself in, to look on the pleasant things of life and be as happy as he may. Then he will lie down to rise not again "till the heavens be no more." He talks cheerfully about the matter; counts the days as they run along; and when his young friends are in the midst of their hilarity he points to his attenuated frame and says: "Remember, boys, it was a fast life that did this to me."

Monument to Custer.

The Custer national monument association of Monroe, Mich., the home of Gen. Custer, have issued the following call for aid in their work:

To the Soldiers of the Nation:

Custer has fallen. The gallant chief, the ideal soldier, the warmhearted comrade, has gone. The nation mourns his loss, and gratefully acknowledges the debt she owes him. H re at his home, where his dust is to lie, comrades in arms and admiring friends all over the country have determined to erect a monument that shall speak, as worthily as bronze or marble can, the honor which soldier and civilian alike award to the true hero. Believing that every soldier who has fought under or with him, or for the cause in which he gained the bright luster of his fame, will count it a privilege to give some substantial tribute to his memory, the executive committee of the Custer national monument association, led by the suggestion of many of your old comrades, have determined to establish a fund auxiliary to the general fund of the association, to be made up of contributions of $1 each from (it is to be hoped) every soldier in the Union. These contributions may be sent by mail to T. E. Wing, cashier of the First National bank of Monroe, Mich., treasurer of the association, and in return for such contribution so sent, with the name of donor, a certificate signed by Lieut.-Gen. Sheridan, U. S. A., president, will be sent. Let every soldier regard himself as a special agent of the association, urging forward this noble enterprise.

THOMAS DEVLIN,
Chairman finance committee.
GEN. GEORGE SPALDING,
Chairman executive committee.

THE ABYSSINIAN WAR.

Terrible Defeat of the Egyptians near Gura by an Overwhelming Force.

Most of the Egyptian general staff have returned to Cairo from northern Abyssinia. The staff consists principally of Americans, and they abuse the Egyptians and their conduct of the war greatly; on the other hand, the latter throw the blame upon the Yankees for the whole miscarriage of the campaign. The reports, all of which agree in substance, on the battle of Gura (situated in a direct line forty-four English miles south-southwest from the port of Massana), are as follows:

The Egyptians were stationed very well intrenched in Gura, ten battalions strong with forty cannon under Ratib Pasha, Prince Hassan, and the general staff, while six battalions with a corresponding amount of artillery under Osman Pasha, were at Quaichkor, eight miles northwest of Gura. The Abyssians in enormous numbers—they talk of 140,000 men, but in reality there were at most 80,000—advanced from north of Hamasen against both fortified positions, but did not attempt to break through between them. Ratib Pasha proposed after the Egyptians had been sufficiently furnished with provisions to wait for the enemy behind the intrenchments; Loring, on the contrary, was for offering battle in the open field. The former had to yield, and Ratib, Prince Hassan and the staff, with seven battalions and twenty-one pieces of artillery, moved against the Abyssinians. Osman Pasha, who knew the country thoroughly, was to fall upon the Abyssinian troops in the flank at the right moment; Ratib Pasha had hardly time to draw up his men in regular order when the Abyssinians attacked them in immense numbers. The Egyptians shot badly and their ranks were soon broken through, while Osman Pasha had not even left his intrenchments in Quaichkor. All Ratib Pasha's battalions were completely destroyed, and the artillery and munitions fell into the hands of the Abyssinians.

Hassan Pasha and the staff had meanwhile fought their way through, while the few Egyptians who had not fallen in battle or in the flight (about 700 men) were taken prisoners and were summarily butchered the day after the battle. King John, it is said, was not able to prevent this, as each chief claims his prisoners as his own, and avenges his fallen friends by hecatombs.

On the third day the Abyssinians attacked the strong camp of Gura itself, but notwithstanding their superiority in numbers they could not prevail over the reduced garrison of 1,500 men. The Krupp cannons were very useful in clearing them off. Nor did the investment of the intrenchments on the following day result more favorably. After the Abyssinians had shot away all their captured ammunition and sustained fearful losses, they retreated, taking with them two American physicians, Drs. Johnstone and Wilson, who, after two months' imprisonment, during which they were well treated, were again set at liberty. King John was compelled by the disorders which had broken out in the interior of his kingdom to turn his attention thither.

The total loss of the Egyptian troops in the battle at Goudet (October, 1875) and the three days of fighting around Gura is estimated at from 8,000 to 10,000. Gura and Quaichkor are still held by the Egyptians, and are now more strongly fortified and are fully furnished with provisions, and there is moreover a third intrenchment on the river Mareb. Hamasen remains meantime in the Khedive's possession, and the port of Massaua has been, as a precaution, surrounded with six fortifications. Prince Hassan has shown himself very contemptible in the conduct of the war, but all unite, however, in praising his personal bravery. They expect the prince, who is now in England, soon to return to Cairo.

Fighting an Unknown Animal.

Miss Jennie Smith lives in Williamsburgh, N. Y. She is fifteen years old, and very robust and muscular. She went to her uncle's, a Mr. Rogers, to spend her summer vacation. Mr. Rogers lives near the Shawangunk mountains. Jennie and two or three others started for the mountains to pick huckleberries. In the party, besides Jennie, were two young daughters of Mr. Rogers, the eldest being about Jennie's age, and a son, the youngest of the lot. They had traveled about three miles from the house, over one mountain and down on the other side of it, far away from any house. The pails and baskets were well filled with the berries, and being quite fatigued, they sat down in a clump of bushes to enjoy the lunch they had taken with them. They discovered that they had neglected to bring water. "Wait, girls," said Jennie; "I'll go over here and see if there isn't a stream running down this little valley;" and she darted away at a lively pace.

She had been gone apparently about twenty minutes when her cousins heard a terrible scream. "What in the world is the matter? That's Jennie," they exclaimed, with one voice, and off they ran in the direction from whence came the cry. When they reached her she lay in a brush heap exhausted and fainting, with her clothes partly torn, her face scratched and her hands over her eyes. They raised her head, and while one held it in her lap another ran for water. Presently the girl became conscious enough to tell what had happened her.

Shortly after she left her cousins she fell into the thicket where she was found. She had tripped over some underbrush. While in that position she was suddenly pounced upon by a wild animal. She screamed, and being terribly frightened, at first knew not what to do. The beast sprung upon her. The brave girl did not relish the idea of being torn to pieces, so she grasped a stick and aimed it at the head of the animal. The stick was rotten, and it snapped short off in her hands; but this did not dismay her, for she seized another and began to beat the animal over the head with all the force she could command. The beast started back as if to beat a hasty retreat, but in another second leaped forward again and put his teeth in her dress, which he tore quite badly, and fell to the ground with pieces of it in his mouth. By a dexterous move she managed to get hold of a piece of fence rail which was found by her side. With this she dealt the animal a terrific blow, which knocked him back. After this she remembers nothing and supposes she fell to the ground in a fainting condition. What kind of an animal it was can only be conjectured, but it is believed to have been a young wildcat. Had it been an old one it is thought that the girl would surely have been killed.

Enlisting to Fight the Sioux.

The present war with the Indians is increasing the business at the United States war department in a very marked degree. Recruiting is on the increase, troops are in motion, and other heavy items of expense are of daily occurrence. It is not easy to procure good men for the service, dull as times may be, but large numbers of dissipated youths are offering. Some of the best families of New York city have ruined sons who have enlisted out of sheer desperation. One of these, of whom I have personal knowledge, writes a correspondent, was under a salary of $1,400 a year, and, though unmarried, could not live on it. He wasted his money drinking and gambling, and then in a fit of remorse enlisted. Some of these fellows make good soldiers, but they will find the Sioux campaign different from their gay and festive scenes at Delmonico's. Thirteen dollars a month and uniform is now offered, with a small increase for good conduct. With regard to danger I do not think the Sioux are half as destructive as the drinking saloons of the Fifth avenue.

Glass chimneys that won't break! A Pittsburgh inventor is reported to have made a remarkable discovery in the tempering of glass by which it is rendered as tough as india rubber. Using one of his patent chimneys as a hammer he drives tenpenny nails into a two inch plank without making a flaw in the glass.

CENTENNIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

Peace Convention—Educational Congress—The Heated Term—Wines—The Foreign Exhibit—Champagne Making—Epernay, or the Champagne District—Messrs. E. Mercier & Co.

We had a

PEACE CONVENTION

here last week, in Carpenter's hall, at which the venerable Lucretia Mott and Julia Ward Howe were central figures. Mrs. Howe was proposed by the nominating committee for president, but the meeting amended the report, re-elected Rev. Mr. Love, who had been president ten years, ever since the organization of the National Peace Union, and re-elected Mrs. Howe to the position of vice-president. The usual speeches and resolutions were dispensed to a comparatively small audience.

AN EDUCATIONAL CONGRESS

has been in session here several days, sometimes in the Pennsylvania Educational building, and sometimes in the judges' hall, with representatives from various nations. At the sessions I attended, Japan, Brazil, the Argentine Republic, Sweden, Finland and Pennsylvania were reported on. The progress of education in Japan was the most remarkable.

THE HEATED TERM

here has been excessive, both in degree and length of time. There has been nothing like it here in seventeen years. The thermometer has been 103 degrees and 105 degrees in the shade on two successive days, and often up to 100 degrees, and it has had a marked effect in decreasing the attendance at the Exposition. For a few days past the weather has been much cooler, and the number of visitors is greatly increased. There is no great body of water near it, as in New York or Chicago, to create a breeze to temper the heat.

WINES.

There is an ubiquitous display of wines from all countries in Agricultural hall; the exhibits from some countries being very large and choice. The native wines of the Middle States, especially those which have obtained a wide reputation, are here displayed under enticing names, and the Southwestern and Western States are still more liberally represented. But California takes the lead of all of the States in the quantity, variety and quality of her wines. Here are several large firms represented, whose vintage amounts to 100,000 or 200,000 gallons a year, and yet this branch of industry has but just begun to be developed there. The State is capable of producing wine enough to supply the whole United States, and when the vintners there have had larger experience, and people learn to be satisfied with undoctored and unadulterated wines, and to value them because they are good, rather than because they are imported, we shall have a large consumption of California wines. Last year, California produced ten million bushels of grapes, and ten million gallons of wine, more than two-thirds of the whole wine product of the United States.

THE FOREIGN WINE EXHIBIT

is quite remarkable, the older wine making countries vieing with each other in the extent, richness and attractiveness of their display. Spain and Portugal, famous in olden times for the excellence of their wines, maintain their ancient reputation, and Portugal has a specially large exhibit. Italy and Germany, renowned in song, and story, and literature, and the fruit of the vine; Switzerland, who free flag had floated to the breeze for many generations, while her sunny hillsides have been purple with grapes; all have characteristic exhibits of white. But for the manificent and royal character of her wine display, our old time friend and ally, republican France, eclipses them all.

CHAMPAGNE MAKING.

But I wish to give a brief description of champagne making in Epernay, France—the ancient champagne country, the only district in the world where genuine champagne is made. The soil is of chalk formation, of just the quality to make superior champagne.

The vines are planted a foot and a half apart, are let grow to three or three and a half feet high, are staked in June, and, when in full bearing, produce forty or fifty clusters to a vine. But for the very choicest wine, the vines are pruned back to two feet high or less, and but few clusters of grapes are allowed to a vine. The vines last from eight to twenty years without replanting. The grapes are pressed as soon as gathered, so as not to take color from the husk. The must is put into casks holding about seventy-five gallons, to undergo the first fermentation, and stands till after the first frost, which usually occurs before Christmas, when it is drawn off in huge casks holding 20,000 gallons, to be married—mixed and tempered—the product of three dissimilar vineyards being often united, and sometimes old wine has to be added to make the mixture just right. For, in some seasons, the wine is better or poorer, stronger or weaker, than in others. When the tests show that it is right, it is drawn off into clean small casks, like the first ones, and stands till the middle of April, when it is put into strong quart bottles, with corks secured by iron clasps, and laid down in the cellar to complete the fermentation. It is here carefully watched, and if the fermentation is too strong it is put into a lower cellar of lower temperature. If the fermentation is too slow it is put in an upper cellar of higher temperature, and is so handled that the fermentation shall be neither too fast nor too slow. For this purpose there are three cellars, one above the other.

When the wine is ripe enough to be prepared for market it is put into racks with the neck down, turned and shaken daily for six weeks till the sediment is all deposited on the cork. A man takes a bottle with each hand, and can shake 50,000 bottles in a day. When this process is finished, and no more sediment will settle, the bottles are taken and held horizontally, and with a tool the clasp is removed, when pop goes the cork, the carbonic acid gas expels the sediment with about one-twelfth of the wine. It is then put into a machine to be filled with a sweet liquor adapted to the market it is designed for—for some countries require sweeter wines than others—is recorked securely and is ready for sale and shipment. It takes from three to five years to perfect champagne, and the whole process requires unceasing care and watchfulness. As the corks cannot blow out, if there is excessive fermentation the bottles burst. Ordinarily the breakage is about eight per cent. Sometimes it is as high as twenty-five or thirty per cent., and in 1858 about two-thirds were lost by breakage. Sometimes the workmen dare not go down into the cellar without masks, on account of the flying pieces of glass from the bursting bottles.

To dealers who buy at the wine vaults and run their own risk of breakage in handling, the prices range, according to quality, from three and one-half to six francs a bottle. Good champagne has from ten to eleven per cent. of alcohol. The duty on champagne here is $6.36 in gold per dozen, which, with some incidentals, make it about $8 per dozen in currency.

EPERNAY, OR CHAMPAGNE,

is the great champagne district of France, I might say of the world; for within this area about all the genuine champagne—all that deserves the name—is produced, averaging annually 30,000,000 bottles, or seven and a half million gallons. The soil, the climate, and the treatment combine to produce the peculiar flavor, the delicious aroma which delights both smell and taste, and leaves no headache after it—a characteristic which distinguishes the genuine from the counterfeit. It cannot be made perfect unless it is kept in dry cool cellars, and in this district the cellars can be excavated in the chalk formation without side walls hundreds of feet deep if desirable.

S. M. B.

A subscriber informs us that while operating a reaping machine the other day one of his cows got in front of it, and he soon had beef "a la mowed." But such puns are not "rare." They have been "done" before.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

Interesting Items from Home and Abroad.

A fire at Brainard, Minn., destroyed thirteen buildings, comprising the main portion of the business part of the town.....John Klingmeyer, of Buffalo, N. Y., cut his wife's throat and then put an end to his own existence by cutting his own throat. Family trouble was the cause of the desperate act. They leave thirteen children.....Gen. Sherman indorses Sheridan's request to the House for authority to increase the army with 2,500 recruits.....Goldsmith Maid won the open-to-all race for a purse of $4,000, at Buffalo, N. Y., in 2.16, 2.15½ and 2.15—being the three fastest consecutive heats ever recorded. Judge Fullerton took second money, Bodine third, Lucille Golddust fourth, while Smuggler acted badly and was distanced.....Leonard, one of Longfellow's progeny, won the Saratoga stakes for two-year-olds, over ten competitors, in 1.17½, the distance being three-quarters of a mile.....O'Neil, the St. John's (N. B.) murderer, was hanged.....Boston's property valuation is $793,961,900, a loss of $45,083,800 during the past year.

A religious outbreak occurred in the town of Palmira, Columbia, Central America, the conservative Catholics attacking the forces of the government. Ten men were killed.....Henry Schwaup attempted to shoot his sister at Union Hill, N. J., when her cries brought an old man named Wm. Belte to the rescue. No sooner had he put in an appearance than Schwaup shot him in the jugular vein, from which death resulted. In resisting arrest the murderer fired two more shots, which, fortunately, did no harm. After his incarceration, the desperado cut the arteries of his arm with glass, but was frustrated in his attempted suicide.

The United States House passed a bill repealing the resumption act of 1875, which directs the secretary of the treasury to redeem in coin legal tender notes outstanding in 1879, and making 1879 the date of resumption of specie payment. The bill was reported by Mr. Cox, chairman of the committee on banking and currency, and it was passed by a vote of 106 yeas to 83 nays. It was nearly a party vote, but a few Democrats voted against the repeal and a few Republicans for it.....The recent gale on the coasts of England and Scotland resulted in the death of over forty sailors and fishermen.....The Cheyenne Sioux Indians at the agencies request the government to cease hostilities for a short time to allow them to arrange a peaceful armistice with Sitting Bull.....A letter to the London *News* states that a recent investigation shows that the Turks have burned sixty villages and massacred twelve thousand of the inhabitants, in many cases in the most cruel and ferocious manner.....George Cheslitt, an old and feeble man, living with his daughter near Elwood, N. J., was brutally murdered by three unknown men, who then stripped the house. The daughter saved herself by hiding in the cellar.....Grasshoppers have appeared in immense numbers in Colorado.

A mortgage has been recorded in Albany against the Hudson River railroad in favor of Commodore Vanderbilt's sons, to the amount of $32,000,000.....Gen. Crook is endeavoring to reach Gen. Terry, but the Indians harass his marching by picking the men off one by one. Terry and Crook are but seventy-five miles apart.....Reports from Kentucky show that the Democrats elected most of their officers by increased majorities.....The Alabama election resulted in the re-election of the Democratic candidate for governor by a largely increased majority.....The pair-oared shell race at Saratoga between representatives of the Neptune, Argonauta, Atalanta, Beaverwycks and Northwesterne, resulted in a victory for the latter club.....The Turks are burning the buildings and devastating the country through which they pass. They have fired and destroyed the town of Gurgusovatz.....The families of the French and German consuls murdered at Salonica have received £40,000 from the Turkish government.....While thirteen persons were crossing Putnam's pond, in a rowboat, near Ironville, Essex Co., N. Y., a squall swamped them, and ten of the number were drowned.

Twelve persons were killed and twenty wounded by a railway accident at Radstock, England.....The re-enforcements have reached Gen. Crook and he has made all preparations for a vigorous campaign against the Sioux, taking with him rations for two months.....The Turks have carried and are in possession of Saitechar.....James Spicer and his daughter, aged twelve years, and John Fillmore, all of Mayville, New York, were capsized from a rowboat on Chautauqua lake and all were drowned.....The double scull two-mile race at Saratoga was contested by the Union Spring, Atalanta, Neptune and Wolvenhook clubs. The water was perfectly smooth, and the race the best ever pulled on the lake, being nip and tuck the whole distance between the Neptunes and Unions; but finally resulting in a victory for the Unions in 12.16, which is unparalleled time.

FORTY-FOURTH CONGRESS.

The Business of General Interest Transacted.

SENATE.

Mr. Jones (Rep.), of Nevada, from the committee on post-offices and post roads, reported back the joint resolution submitted by Mr. West, allowing the Pacific Mail Steamship Co. to carry the mails in their new iron steamships, with several amendments, which were agreed to, and the joint resolution passed.

The River and Harbor Appropriation bill was read a third time and passed—yeas, 34; nays, 11. Those who voted in the negative were Messrs. Cockrell, Conkling, Eaton, Edmunds, Hamlin, Hitchcock, Jones (Fla.), Logan, McCreery, Morrill and Wadleigh.

On motion of Mr. Ingalls (Rep.), of Kansas, the Senate insisted on its amendment to the bill to provide for the sale of the Osage ceded lands in Kansas to actual settlers, and agreed to the committee of conference asked for by the House of Representatives. The Chair appointed as such committee, on the part of the Senate, Messrs. Ingalls, Edmunds and Kernan.

On motion of Mr. Allison the Senate insisted upon its amendments to the River and Harbor Appropriation bill and agreed to the conference asked for by the House of Representatives. The Chair appointed as members of the committee on the part of the Senate, Messrs. Allison, Sargent and Ransom.

The bill to amend section 4,968 of the revised statutes so as to allow a pension of $37 per month to soldiers who have lost both an arm and a leg, in lieu of $24 per month now allowed, was passed.

On motion of Mr. Sherman (Rep.), of Ohio, the Senate agreed to the amendments of the House to the Senate bill in regard to extending the time for the redemption of lands sold by the United States for direct taxes, and the bill was passed.

The bill of the House of Representatives to repeal the resumption-day clause in the Resumption act of 1875, and the House joint resolution providing for the appointment of a commission to inquire into the change which has taken place in the relative value of gold and silver, the causes thereof, the effect on trade, etc., were read and referred to the committee on finance.

Mr. Frelinghuysen (Rep.), of New Jersey, moved that the joint resolution of the House of Representatives proposing a sixteenth amendment to the Constitution of the United States, prohibiting the appropriation of any school fund for the support of sectarian schools, etc., be referred to the committee on the judiciary. The House amendment and all the substitutes were then referred to the committee on the judiciary.

HOUSE.

Mr. Singleton (Dem.), of Mississippi, from the conference committee on the Consular and Diplomatic Appropriation bill, reported that the committee had failed to agree. After discussion the report was adopted, and a new committee appointed.

Mr. Hereford (Dem.), of West Virginia, moved that the House non-concur in the Senate amendments to the River and Harbor Appropriation bill, and asked a committee of conference. The motion was agreed to and a conference committee appointed, consisting of Messrs. Hereford, Reagan and Dunnell.

On motion of Mr. Cox, chairman of the currency committee, the House, by a vote of 106 to eighty-three, passed a bill repealing the resumption act of 1875, which proposed the resumption of specie payment in 1879. There was considerable discussion on the bill. The bill passed by an almost party vote, a few Democrats